



TELANGANA EDUCATION SYSTEM IN PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SECTOR AND ITS IMPACT - A CASE STUDY OF WARANGAL DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Education has been a problem in our country and lack of it has been blamed for all sorts of evil for hundreds of years. Even Rabindranath Tagore wrote lengthy articles about how Indian education system needs to change. Education is the general sense form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through story telling or research. There are a few centres of educational excellence, for each of those there are thousands of mediocre and terrible schools, colleges universities that do not meet even minimum standards. Creating a few more schools or allowing hundreds of colleges and private universities to mushroom is not going to solve the crisis of education in India. And a crisis it is – we are in a country where people are spending their parent's life savings and borrowed money on education – and even then not getting standard education, and struggling to find employment of their choice. The government of India with an objective to provide universal education to all of its citizens has enacted the right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009 to provide free and compulsory education to all the children in the group of 6 to 14 years in the country. The telangana government introduced scheme kg to pg free and compulsory education. There are 43,861 schools functioning under various management during 2014-15 in the state and imparting quality education to pupil total students enrolled are 61.53 lakhs consisting 31.51 lakhs boys and 30.02 lakhs girls. Education system in India is failing because of more intrinsic reasons This Paper Implies An Attempt To Study The Present Scenario Education System In Telangana State As A Case Study In Warangal District.

KEY WORDS: Education, Education excellence, colleges, universities, KG to PG free education, dropout rates, gross enrolment ratio.

INTRODUCTION

The present day education system in India has come a long way of efforts to undergo a drastic change towards the development of society by ensuring of quality education through value based education in multi disciplinary areas. The government of India is taking initiatives to provide free of quality education to the youth in the country. Because India is a country which is having a large population to which it is creating a scope of opportunities for the rest of the countries development. The literacy rate has been increased to enhance the standard of living of the people and to overcome the poverty and unemployment, equality etc. Education is not only an instrument of enhancing but is also an effective tool of widening and augmenting democratic participation and upgrading the overall quality of individual and societal life.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the status of education system in telangana
- To analyse the current scenario of education system by improving quality of education by various methodologies.

Role of government for improving education system.

TELANGANA STATE

Telangana has 2 crore literates in which 1.17 are of males and 90.35 are females with a literacy rate of 66.46% against national average of 72.99%. Education is the ground work based on which any country can process and develop without educated personnel, sustenance of a vibrant economy is not possible. At present education system all the intellectuals and educationalist are advocating and pressing for the good physical facilities in schools and colleges to harness good quality education. As a part of the K.G. to PG free education programme. The Telangana Govt is planning to introduce a new education system and establish a residential education towards complexity in the state to improve the teaching methods the Govt revising the teacher training programs, education and health are critical social sectors which need active intervention by the Govt to steer human capital for economic development in state there are drastic investments are being made education for the goal of "Bangaru Telangana".

To improve socio economic status there are construction of 34 integrated welfare hostel complexes has been taken up for providing basic amenities and other facilities to the hostlers at a cost of 1.68 Crore per complex which can accommodated 400 students from SC, ST and BC communities.

INSTITUTIONS IN TELANGANA

Anada Nilayams: Nearly 33 Ananda Nilayams have been established for orphans and families engaged in unclean occupations

College Hostels: At present 183 college hostels in the state with 11,391 students for post matric scholarships for SC and BC classes, full reimbursement of tuition fee.

Residential Educational Institutions Society: TSWREIS runs 134 schools for students of classes 5th to 12th with English medium. There are 71,493 students enrolled and 88 institutions specified only for girls. Total 134 schools has been established by government.

Ashram Schools And Hostels: Tribal welfare department is maintaining 283 ashram schools which have 85,843 ST students 212 hostels in which 40,763 youth are staying.

Skill Development Centres: For improving quality of technical education 27 skill development centres have been set up in polytechnics at a cost of 30 lakh for each SDC offers hands on training to enhance the employability of students.

GURUKULAM IN TELANGANA

Gurukulam runs 150 institutions with a strength of 38,511 students. Nearly 88.67% of the students of tribal welfare residential schools passed in SSC public exam held in 2014.

Residential Schools In Telangana: In Telangana there are total 19 BC residential schools for which boys has 12 and girls has 7 schools totally with a strength of 7,584 students. All of these residential schools have an quotas of 74% to BC, 15% SC, 6% ST 2% economically backward classes and 3% for orphans.

Higher Education In Telangana

As majority of higher education institutions are located in Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Warangal districts the access of these college are providing degree for job oriented

Status Of Higher Education System In Telangana

Junior Colleges: There are 2,493 junior colleges functioning during the year 2014-15 and number of enrolled are 3,42,754 consisting of girls 1,73,666 and boys 1,69,088.

Degree Colleges: At Present 195 Degree Colleges functioning: in the state with an enrollment of 1,41,250 students consisting of 71,618 men and 69,632 women. Engineering colleges are primarily established to produce engineers and technicians. There are about 354 engineering colleges in the state with a total intake of 96,648 students and polytechnic colleges numbering 250 with a strength of 61,799 students.

Welfare Hostels: There are 780 hostels with a strength of 61,526 students for SC, 203 hostels with a strength of 43,361 students and 283 ashrams schools with a strength of 84,558 students for ST's and 737 hostels with a strength of 58,428 students for BC'S

LIST OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN WARANGAL DISTRICT
Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools
(I- XII), 2014-15

DISTRICT/ MANAGEMENT	NO OF SCHOOLS	NO OF ENROLMENTS		NO OF TEACHERS	
		BOYS	GIRLS	MEN	WOMEN
WARANGAL					
CENTRAL GOVT	1	481	436	11	9
STATE GOVT	14	3,638	5,201	128	80
MPP-ZPP	-	-	-	-	-
AIDED	-	-	-	-	-
UNAIDED	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER SCHOOLS	-	-	-	-	--

Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary Schools (I – X), 2014-15

DISTRICT/ MANAGEMENT	NO OF SCHOOLS	NO OF ENROLMENTS		NO OF TEACHERS	
		BOYS	GIRLS	MEN	WOMEN
WARANGAL					
CENTRAL GOVT	-	-	-	-	-
STATE GOVT	38	5713	7057	293	136
MPP-ZPP	5	486	482	30	7
AIDED	-	-	-	-	-
UNAIDED	70	14276	10048	461	377
OTHER SCHOOLS	3	386	135	17	26

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Classes I – V, VI – VIII and IX – X, 2014-15

DISTRICT	Classes (I-V)		Classes (VI-VIII)		Classes (IX-X)	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
WARANGAL	101.11	98.63	82.87	82.80	75.28	80.99

Dropout Rates in Classes I – V, VI – VIII and IX – X, 2014-15

DISTRICT	Classes (I-V)		Classes (VI-VIII)		Classes (IX-X)	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
WARANGAL	30.58	31.35	35.75	35.55	41.36	41.47

Government Backward Classes Welfare Hostels, 2014-15

DISTRICT	Total Hostels			
	No. of Hostels for		No. of Students	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
WARANGAL	50	23	3530	1335

Government Hostels for SC Students, 2014-15

DISTRICT	Total Hostels			
	No. of Hostels for		No. of Students	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
WARANGAL	74	22	4657	2092

Government Hostels & Ashram Schools for ST, 2014-15

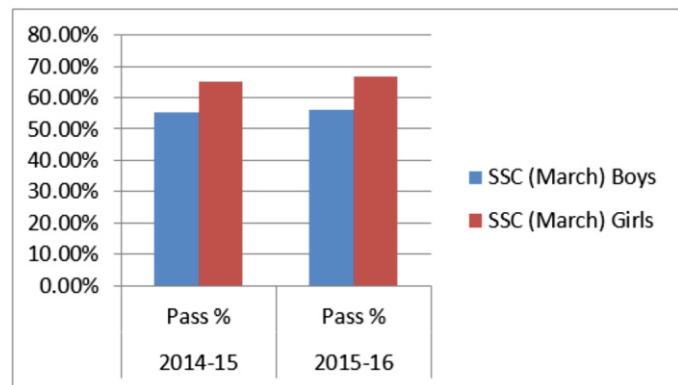
DISTRICT	No. of Hostels	No. of Students for Hostels		No. of Students for Ashrams	
		No. of Hostels for		No. of Hostels for	
		BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
WARANGAL	35	2519	4774	5902	3657

Number of Residential Schools

DISTRICT	Social Welfare Schools	Tribal Welfare Schools	BC Welfare Schools	Residential Educational Institution
WARANGAL	17	8	3	6

Results of SSC Examinations 2014-15, 2015-16

Examination Students	Students	2014-15			2015-16		
		Appeared	Passed	Pass %	Appeared	Passed	Pass %
SSC (March)	Boys	254522	215532	84.68%	258438	196685	76.11%
	Girls	244868	212802	86.90%	255035	201582	79.02%
SSC (June)	Boys	74129	32114	43.32%	72226	43796	60.64%
	Girls	46736	22903	49%	55317	36447	65.89%



List of Junior Colleges in Warangal

DISTRICT	No. of Colleges		No. of Enrolled Students		No. of Lecturers	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	MEN	WOMEN
WARANGAL	330	21	20923	23421	2504	758

List of University Degree Colleges : Co-Education

UNIVERSITY	Govt. / Private	No. Of Colleges	No. of Students		No. of Lecturers	
			MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
Kakatiya University	Government	31	10690	5918	404	129
	Private Aided	6	2925	1440	78	32

List of University Degree Colleges : Women

UNIVERSITY	Govt. / Private	No. Of Colleges	No. of Students	No. of Lecturers	
			WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
Kakatiya University	Government	5	2907	24	84
	Private Aided	3	2439	3	49

No. of Students according to coursewise in Kakatiya University:

University	B.A	B.Sc.	B.Com	M.A.	M.Sc	M.Com.	M.C.A.	M.B.A.
	WOMEN MEN	WOMEN MEN	WOMEN MEN	WOMEN MEN	WOMEN MEN	WOMEN MEN	WOMEN MEN	WOMEN MEN
Kakatiya Univ.	4621	3786	4207	423	207	317	73	91
	3284	4466	3207	575	472	534		54

No. of Engineering & Polytechnic Colleges:

UNIVERSITY	Colleges	No. Of Government Colleges	No. of Private Colleges	Seats
Kakatiya University	Polytechnic	4	20	2000
	Engineering Colleges	2	27	16410

Bachelor of Education Colleges:

UNIVERSITY	College	No. Of Government Colleges	No. of Private Colleges	Seats
Kakatiya University	B.Ed.	2	27	3000

CONCLUSION

The education reforms of state and union government should reinvent the wheel of education system by suggesting new policies and strategies. As the cost of education is very low in Telangana when compared to the other states due to this there is more availability of resources related to human as well as physical. There should be a multidisciplinary system of education to which every student should have the grip of knowledge towards in each field towards the skills and personality development needed for career build up. There is a threat towards the education system such as lack of interest and no industry interaction locally and globally towards the development of research. The implementation of early child hood education and proposals of ICDS should considered by feeding the older children from the group of 6 years to 12 years as a part of national mid day meals programme in Telangana notable achievements have been taken place during 2014-15

- 38 new primary schools opened in areas without schools
- Nearly 22,41,785 children were given two sets of free uniform
- 99.4% schools are implementing the mid day meals scheme placing Telangana at 2nd position in the national level
- TPR ratio has improved as per norms and around 52,974 school children were given special training and brought to the formal education system

The higher education institutions are producing enough number of technically skilled outputs in the form of practical knowledge. In order to sustain the growth rate of higher education there is need to increase the number of institutes and also provide the quality of higher education in India. To reach and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relook at the financial resources, access and equity. There should be a learning society, industry and academia connection, incentives to teachers and researchers, innovative practices, public private partnership, job oriented courses, high tech libraries etc. To the rural areas of people more number of awareness programs should be conducted for choosing the job market and career options to overcome the obstacles for the development in the areas of work opportunities.

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